gol, and Arab strains, each of which predominates in certain sections.

In the South and the Southwest, moreover, are numerous peoples who are not Chinese in speech or customs. Intermarriage has often taken place, and in many places the process of assimilation to the Chinese—which has undoubtedly been in progress for many centuries—can still be observed. In parts of Szechwan, in Hunan, Kweichow, Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung, including Hainan, are hundreds of thousands of these non-Chinese peoples. As a rule they tend to inhabit the hills and mountains, apparently because the Chinese have driven them out of the more fertile valleys and plains. They are divided into numerous tribes, such as the Chung Chia, the Miao, Miao Tzu, or Miao Chia (made up of several groups, among whom are the Hei Miao, or "Black Miao," apparently so called because of their dark-colored clothes, and the Hua or "Flowery" Miao), the Kachins, the Keh-lao, the Loi (on Hainan), the Lo-lo, the Yao, the Mo-so, and the Man Tzii or Man Chia. The ethnological classification of these peoples is highly debatable. There may well be among them some remnants of negrito stock. One linguistic analysis divides them into three groups—Lo-lo, Shan, and Miao—and another into Mon-Khmer, Shan, and Tibeto-Burmans. As we have seen, it is probable that some of them are unassimilated remnants of peoples who were once more widespread in China than at present and have been in part absorbed by and so have entered into the racial composition of the people whom we now call the Chinese. Usually they are much inferior to the Chinese in civilization (although represen-

tatives in Indo-China and Siam have reached high cultural levels) and are regarded by the latter much as folk of primitive manners are nearly *everywhere* viewed by peoples of more advanced cultures. The Chinese have exploited them, have driven them out of desirable lands, and have held them in contempt.

In the North and Northwest live other peoples whom the Chinese have not absorbed. In regions such as the New Dominion and Outer Mongolia the non-Chinese form the majority and the Chinese are obviously still immigrants. In Inner Mongolia the Chinese seem to be making a fairly effective bid for supremacy wherever sufficient moisture exists for settled agricul-